

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

started calling him down for connecting his name with that of Communism.

[redacted] advised that he knew that [redacted] was running the labor end of his campaign, and that if he didn't want his name linked with Communists he shouldn't associate with them. [redacted] advised that during the ensuing conversation [redacted] admitted that [redacted] was running the labor end of his campaign, and that he had given support to [redacted] on the occasion of his announcing his candidacy.

Confidential Informant [redacted] was questioned regarding the infiltration of un-American elements into the AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS, and corroborated the information furnished by [redacted] and [redacted].

It should be noted that Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the national organization of the AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS has no control with the various state organizations, such as the New York State and the Michigan State groups of the AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS.

b2 [redacted] made available the current listing of officers of the AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS. The national officers, and the national vice-presidents are not being set out here, inasmuch as the correct list is set out in referenced report of Special Agent A. ROBERT SWANSON, dated 3-16-43 at New York City.

b7C  
b7D  
o/s The following are the names and addresses and organizational connections of the National Board of Directors of the AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS:

[redacted] Chicago, Ill. Phone [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] Monessen, Pa., [redacted]  
[redacted] Detroit, Mich.  
[redacted] Detroit, Mich.  
[redacted] Detroit, Mich., [redacted]  
[redacted] Hamtramack, Mich.  
[redacted] Detroit, Mich., [redacted]  
[redacted] Cleveland, Ohio  
[redacted] Guttenberg, N. J.  
[redacted] New York, N. Y.

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[REDACTED] Woodbridge, N. J.  
 [REDACTED] Whiting, Indiana  
 [REDACTED] Chicago, Ill.  
 [REDACTED] Cleveland, Ohio  
 Rev. KRAJNOVICH, (Deceased), Johnstown, Pa.  
 NOKOLA TESLA, New York City, N. Y.  
 [REDACTED] Detroit, Mich.  
 [REDACTED] Chicago, Ill.  
 [REDACTED] Berwyn, Ill.  
 [REDACTED] Detroit, Mich.  
 [REDACTED] address not known  
 [REDACTED] Chicago, Ill.  
 [REDACTED] St. Louis, Mo.  
 [REDACTED] Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 [REDACTED] Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 [REDACTED] N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 [REDACTED] Etna, Pa.  
 [REDACTED] Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 [REDACTED] Dearborn, Mich.  
 [REDACTED] Cleveland, Ohio  
 [REDACTED] Euclid, Ohio  
 [REDACTED] Detroit, Mich.  
 [REDACTED] Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 [REDACTED] New York, N. Y.  
 [REDACTED] Astoria Long Island, N. Y.  
 [REDACTED] Detroit, Mich.  
 [REDACTED] New York City, N. Y.  
 [REDACTED] Cleveland, Ohio  
 [REDACTED] Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 [REDACTED] Gary, Ind.  
 [REDACTED] address not known  
 [REDACTED] Scranton, Pa.

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o/s

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] made available to the writer a listing of those persons from the Pittsburgh Field Division who attended the AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS in Detroit on April 25 and 26, 1942. It is noted that this list totaled 198 names of persons who were representing 91 different organizations. The Croatian Fraternal Union with 35 representatives attending the Detroit Congress had the largest representation. Next in number of

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[REDACTED]

The Newark Field Division will make a preliminary investigation of these officers by checking its indices, and interrogating Communist informants. If such preliminary check indicates Communist activity on the part of such officers, their activities as affects the AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS, should be thoroughly investigated and reported herein.

THE NEW HAVEN FIELD DIVISION

o/s \* AT BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

Will ascertain the activities held on "All-Slav Sunday", June 21, 1942.

Will ascertain the extent of Communist control of the local offices of the AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS, if such have been established, and in the organizations of which it is composed.

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

Will check the names of the delegates from New York to the Detroit Congress of April 25, 1942, with the indices, to ascertain if any of the delegates have previously been reported as Communists or as having been affiliated with Communist organizations. b7C

o/s Will keep in touch with confidential informants to ascertain further activities of Subject organization.

The following individuals are officers of the National Organization of the AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS, residing in the New York Field Division:

o/s [REDACTED]  
NOKOLA TETLA  
[REDACTED] o/s

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The New York Office will make a preliminary investigation as to such officers by checking the indices and interrogating Communist informants. If such preliminary check indicates Communist activity on the part of such officers, their activities as affects the AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS should be thoroughly investigated and reported herein.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIELD DIVISION

\* \* AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will ascertain the extent of Communist control in local offices of the AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS and in organizations sending delegates to the AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS.

THE SAN FRANCISCO FIELD DIVISION

\* AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Through appropriate sources of information, will continue its contact with those All-Slav organizations in the San Francisco Bay Area which are known to subscribe to the platform of the Detroit Congress.

Through discreet investigation will endeavor to ascertain the activities of the All-Slavic/Second Front Committee which was established in July of 1942.

Will continue its survey of organized Communist infiltration into the Slav community of Northern California.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

b7C Will establish connection between persons and organizations mentioned in the [REDACTED] with a view to determining Communist control thereof, and particularly to establish relation of the AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS to the Russian government inspired ALL SLAV CONGRESS held in Moscow.

Will ascertain the extent of Communist control of the local offices of the AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS, if such have been established, and in the organizations of which it is composed.

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- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS -

is [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] loyalty  
was vouched for by [REDACTED] whose identity is  
set out in instant report.

is [REDACTED]  
located at [REDACTED]

It is noted that all persons interviewed in  
instant report advised that there is no question that  
[REDACTED] might be unloyal, and that he was not in any way  
a Communist sympathizer.

It is also noted that prior to being interviewed in in-  
stant matter [REDACTED] was interviewed regarding another  
case, at which time he voluntarily gave the name of an  
individual [REDACTED] whom he considered to  
be a Communist.

is [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the  
Bureau, although not in connection with any symbol.

is [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] who has  
previously been used by this office as a [REDACTED] in-  
formant, and who is known to be reliable.

is the [REDACTED]

report of SA [REDACTED]  
entitled [REDACTED]

is [REDACTED]

o/s

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I

SUBJECT: AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

S. A.: JOHN E. KEANE

DATE: 11/5/43

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[REDACTED]

TESLA, NIKOLA

TESLA, NIKOLA

[REDACTED]

TRI-STATE SLAV CONGRESS

UKRAINIAN WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION

UNITED AMERICAN SLAV COUNCIL

UNITED AMERICAN SLAVS

UNITED ELECTRICAL AND RADIO MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

UNITED MINE WORKERS

UNITED RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

UNITED SLAV COUNCIL

VIDOVDEN COMMITTEE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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2. FORM NO. 1 (Rev. 1-25-60)  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. 100-165091

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

DATE 10/17/88 BY SP1/CS/MSB  
REASON FOR UPDATING 2/15/90  
CLASSIFIED BY SP1/CS/MSB  
DATE 2/15/90

2-15-89  
Declassify on: OADR  
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m.d. 8

APPROVED

in radio broadcast 7/27/47 ASC official asserted  
that first ASC Congress held 4/25, 26/42, Detroit,  
Michigan, grew out of Tri-State All Slav Congress  
meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., 12/3/38; stressed role of  
ASC in uniting Slavic groups for "peace, economic  
security and progress". Present plans for expansion  
envision concentrated work through nationality panels.  
Recent activities include: National Committee Meeting,  
New York City, 10/11, 12/47; testimonial banquet in  
honor of Senator CLAUDE PEPPER, NYC, 10/12/47; National  
Committee Meeting, Detroit, Michigan, 2/23, 29/48.  
News disseminated through quarterly magazine "The Slavic  
American", ASC Bulletins, leaflet "Keep America Free",  
published at Pittsburgh, and various releases.  
Attempts continue to expand activities of Slavic-American  
Youth Council. In spite of [REDACTED] 9/5

[REDACTED] is extremely weak  
recently replaced [REDACTED] as Financial Secretary.  
Communist affiliation and connections of [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] reportedly known to  
Resident Board, summarized; [REDACTED] has been in  
periodic contact with STEVE WALSON, Chairman, Nationality  
Groups Commission, CPUSA, who on 6/21/47 was reliably  
reported to have stated, "The American Slav Congress  
should be the Communist Party's top organization in  
the United States...." and who on 10/13/47 recruited  
[REDACTED] Pittsburgh ASC leader, into ranks of  
CP, as possible successor to FIRINSKY. ASC follows

11-10-48 #390450  
CLASSIFIED BY 60267 HJS/SAL/Hc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

DATE 12-07-03 BY SP1654/MS/5-88  
CLASSIFIED BY SP1654/MS/5-88  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR  
15 ERG Behind file  
III P 9-1548  
m. 28

cc. D. R. 1075  
7-13  
SEP 15 1948  
ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE



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b7D

the first edition of "The Slave American" had been printed at a deficit. Reported that

The first two issues of "The Slavic American", furnished by Confidential Informant [REDACTED] contain the following articles:

Vol. 1, Fall 1947, No. 1

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Henry Wallace, Champion of Peace....	3	..... by <u>Loo Krzycki</u>
Poland's Western Boundaries.....	5	.....by Congressman <u>G. Sadowski</u>
Statement on the Truman Doctrine At Senate Foreign Relations Committee Hearings.....	6	.....By <u>George Pirinsky</u>
As a Veteran Sees It, First in a Series of Articles.....	9	.....by Captain <u>George Muchnick</u>
Spotlight on the Balkans, Statements on Balkan-Greek Question at U.N.		by <u>Warren R. Austin</u> , U. S. Repre- sentative and <u>Andrei A. Gromyko</u> U.S.S.R. Representative
Security Council Hearings.....	20	
The Real Bulgaria		
An Answer to Life Magazine.....	50	.....by Dr. <u>Nissim Mavorah</u>

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## Features

Story of the American Slav Congress	10	...The Record of an Organization
Leo Krzycki		
Fifty Years a Servant of the People	18	.....by Tabitha Petran
One World Flight,		
Stop-Over in Moscow	34	.....by Norman Corwin
Czechoslovak Sokol in America	40	.....The Symbol of a People
We Felt the Heartbeat of New Yugo-		
slavia; The Rebuilding of a Country	43	.....by Zlatko Balokovic
Bright Passage,		
A Review of the new book on		
Czechoslovakia, by Maurice Hindus	47	.....by Visko
Savo Radulovich	48	.....Yugoslav Artist
Highlights of Slavic American News	52	Notes on Rallies and Conferences
Slavic American Youth Get Together	54	.....Youth councils in action

## Stories

My American Pilgrimage,		
Excerpts from the new novel	38	.....by Stoyan Christowa
The Importance of Being Kobotchnick		
A story of a Man and His Dog	42	.....by Louis Adamic

Vol. 1, Winter 1947, No. 2

## Articles

Conspiracy Against Peace	5	.....by Louis Adamic
Deportation Laws Hit Slavic Ameri-		
cans	13	.....by Abner Green
Analysis of the Marshall Plan	22	.....by George Pirinsky
Program and Activities of the		
American Slav Congress	29	.....by George Pirinsky

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NY 100-26200

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2) ASC Bulletins

Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished a copy of a circular letter dated February 12, 1948, addressed to members of the National Committee and to State and City Committees of the ASC, the opening paragraph of which letter reads as follows:

"This will introduce to you the ASC BULLETIN, a report on the activities of the National Office and the State and City Committees, which will be sent to you monthly. It will serve the dual purpose of keeping you informed of American Slav Congress doings around the country, and of supplying local ASC committees with helpful material for monthly meetings and general activities."

The six page ASC Bulletin itself, attached to the above mentioned letter, was dated January-February, 1948, and its contents were listed as follows:

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ENCLOSURES (5) TO BUREAU

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One copy of seating list of Testimonial Dinner in honor of Senator CLAUDE PEPPER, Pennsylvania Hotel, October 12, 1947; sponsored by American Slav Congress.

o/s One copy of press release dated October 12, 1947, entitled, "Excerpts from address of Senator CLAUDE PEPPER (D-Fla.) at Testimonial Dinner for him given by the American Slav Congress, New York City, October 12, 1947."

o/s One copy of nineteen page mimeographed brochure entitled, "Keep America Free! Help Prevent a New War! Excerpts from Report by GEORGE PIRINSKY, Executive Secretary of the American Slav Congress, delivered before the National Committee Meeting, October 11, 1947, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York. 1. Truman Doctrine; 2. Marshall Plan; 3. Loyalty Order; 4. Food Crisis; Inflation."

Two copies of quarterly magazine "The Slavic American", Winter 1947 issue.

- P E N D I N G -

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## CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

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The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of  
SA ELMER L. ROTH dated June 23, 1948 at New York are as follows (X)

[redacted] Confidential mailbox maintained by the New York Office. [initials]

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

[redacted] (treated confidential at [redacted] request).

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

[redacted] who arranged to monitor the proceedings at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, 10/12/47.

SA ELMER L. ROTH, who, with SA LITTLE [redacted] above, arranged to monitor the proceedings at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, 10/12/47.

CONF. INFO.

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. 1040

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

[redacted] [redacted]

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o/s

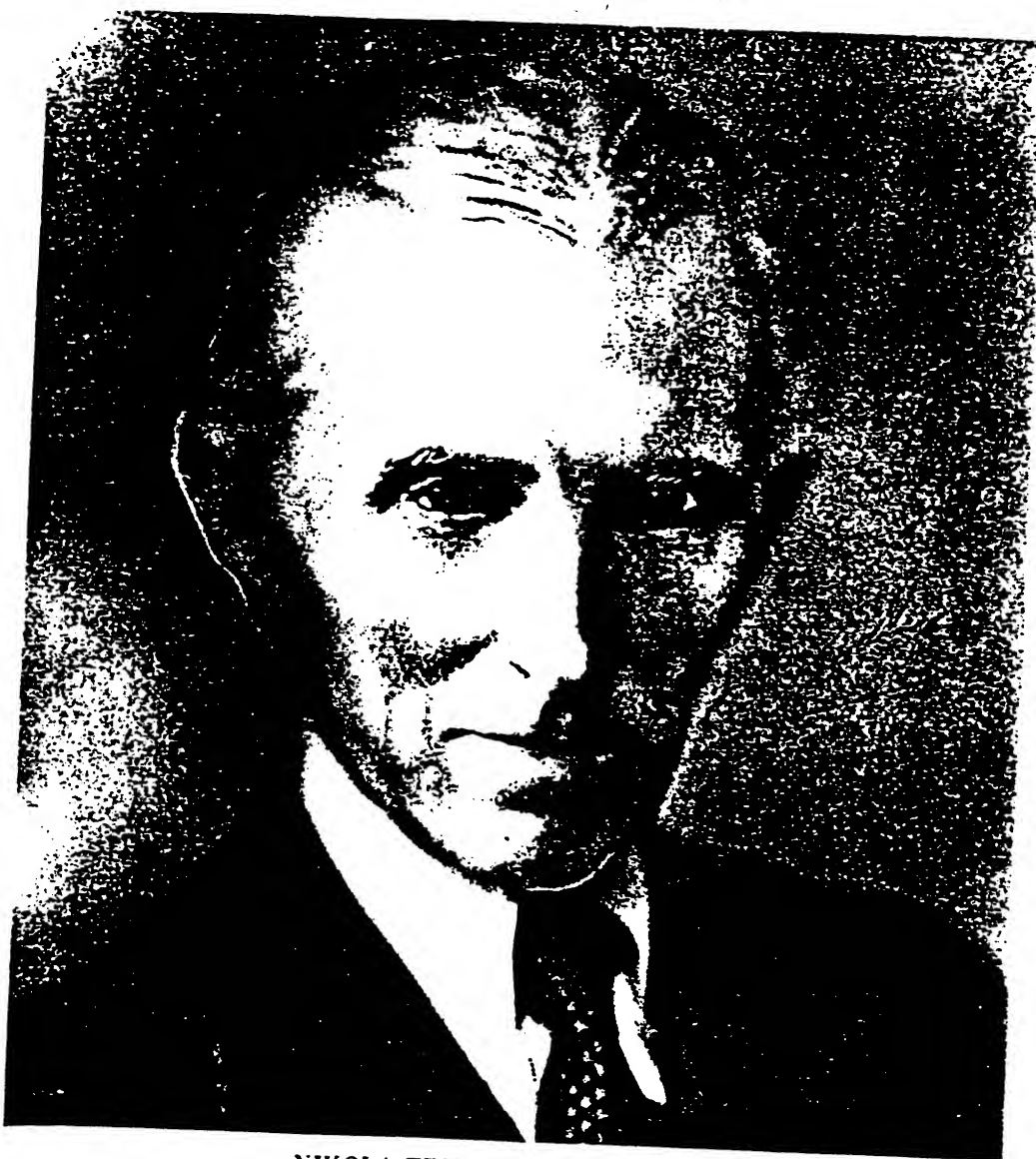


THE

# SLAVIC AMERICAN

50¢

Louis Adamic  
Thomas Bell  
S. Garbuzov  
Abner Green  
E. Konecky  
Alvena Seckar  
Marie Seton  
Lyla Y. Slocum  
M. Vladimirova  
Ilene Vlahov  
Ella Winter



NIKOLA TESLA - Poet in Electricity

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

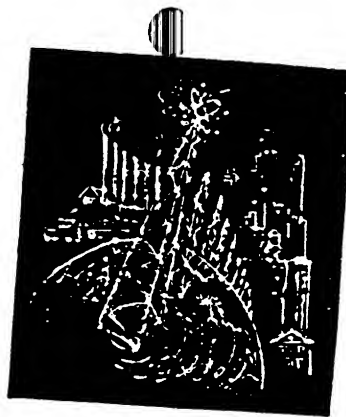
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DATE 2-14-95 BY SP1/ACM

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WINTER 1947

# Nikola TESLA



*Whose daring imagination and concrete accomplishments are among the wonders of our age.*

By PAULINE KLOPACKA

**W**HEN Nikola Tesla died in January of 1943 in comparative seclusion in a New York hotel, he owned no more than the few personal possessions that had become dear to him during the 86 years of his life. Yet his estate was so fabulous that its value can never be truly assessed. And his heirs were the men and women of all the world.

What price can be put on the work of a man who brought into being the electric power era? The industrial giant that the U. S. is today rests on the series of brilliant discoveries and inventions in the harnessing and transmission of electricity conceived

by Nikola Tesla, who came to this country from the land of the South Slavs when he was 28 years of age.

It was at midnight between July 9 and 10 in 1856 that a son, Nikola, was born to the Rev. Milutin Tesla and Djouka, his wife, in the little Serbian village of Smiljan, in the province of Lika. Now a part of Yugoslavia, it was at that time under Austro-Hungarian rule.

Tesla's father, a Serb, was a priest of the Greek Church, and his mother of a distinguished Serbian family, came from a long line of inventors. Both father and mother gave to the child a valuable heritage and culture

developed and passed on by ancestral families that had been community leaders for many generations.

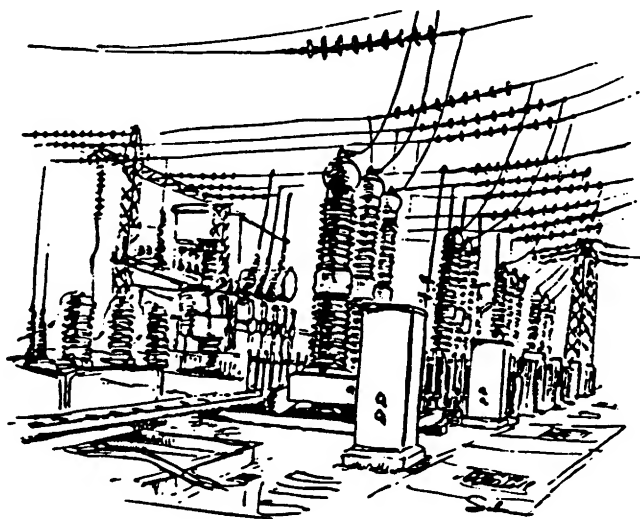
It was at first planned that the son prepare for the priesthood but Nikola would have none of this. Physics and mathematics fascinated him. He would be a teacher of these favorite subjects. But then he switched to electrical engineering and at the age of 25 a graduate of Prague University—earlier training had been obtained at the Graz Polytechnic in Austria—he was set for his first job.

At that time the American Telephone System was brought to Europe and an installation set up in Budapest, where Tesla was a successful applicant for a position.

**T**HREE years later, in 1884, he was U. S. bound. There were 4 cents in the young immigrant's pocket when he arrived in New York, but that did not disturb him. He had the names of friends. He would soon get to work.

His confidence was well founded, since within a few years he was counted among the ranking scientists of the country, his discoveries bringing in handsome royalties.

It is interesting to note the description of Tesla at this time by his biographer, J. J. O'Neill in the book, "Prodigal Genius": "Tesla was a



*Drawings by Alvena Seckar*



spectacular figure in New York in 1891. A tall, dark, handsome, well-built individual with a flare for wearing clothes that gave him an air of magnificence, who spoke perfect English but carried an atmosphere of European culture. He was an outstanding personality to all who beheld him." One of his colleagues described him as "immaculately groomed, and of delightful courtesy and charm."

A review of Tesla's work is nothing short of amazing. To quote from J. J. O'Neill's book:

"It was Tesla's invention of the polyphase alternating current system that was directly responsible for harnessing Niagara Falls and opening the modern electric super-power era in which electricity is transported for hundreds of miles to operate the tens of thousands of mass production factories of our industrial system."

"Every one of the tall, Martian transmission lines that stalks across the earth and whose wires carry electricity to distant cities is a monument to Tesla, every dynamo and every motor that drives every machine in the country is a monument to him."

"He discovered the secret of transmitting electric power to the utmost ends of the earth without wires and demonstrated his system by which power could be drawn from the earth anywhere by making a connection to the ground; he set the entire earth in electrical vibration with a generator which sprouted lightning that rivaled the fiery artillery of the heavens. It was a minor portion of this discovery that he created the modern radio system. He planned our broadcasting methods of today 40 years ago when others saw in the wireless only the dot and dash message that might save ships in distress."

"Tesla was an inventor but he was much more than a producer of devices. He was a discoverer of new principles opening many new empires of knowledge which even today have been only partly explored. In a single burst of invention he created the world of power of today."

"He brought into being our electric power era, the rock bottom foundation on which the industrial system of the entire world is built. He gave us our mass production system for without his motors and currents it could not exist."

"He gave us every essential of current radio. He invented radar 40 years before its use in World War II. He gave us our modern neon and other forms of gaseous tube lighting. He gave us fluorescent lighting. He gave us the high frequency currents which are performing their electronic wonders throughout the industrial and medical world. He gave us remote control by wireless."

Always proud of his national origin, Tesla spoke as follows during his visit to Belgrade in 1892 in answer to a speech of welcome by the city's

mayor: "There is something in which is only perhaps illusory . . . but if I were to be sufficiently fortunate to bring about at least some of my ideas it would be for the benefit of all humanity. If these hopes become one day a reality, my greatest joy would spring from the fact that this work would be the work of a Serb."

Tesla dedicated his life to peace, to lightening the burden of toil from the shoulders of his fellow man. As every scientist who so interprets his function in society, he was stricken when he saw the coming of World War II and his inventions being prepared for destructive purposes. He sought desperately to prevent the war and made available a device which he offered to the world, maintaining that it would make any country, no matter how small, safe within its boundaries. His offer was rejected.

But once the war was an accomplished fact, and when the people's armies rose in defense of their nations in what appeared to be an unequal fight, he did all he could to rally his countrymen to work to the limit in the war effort.

Shortly before his death he wrote as follows to his nephew, M. Sava Kosanovic, now Yugoslav Ambassador to the U. S.:

"President Roosevelt and Donald Nelson, Director of our War Production have repeatedly urged the American people, workers and employers, to meet as fully as possible the goals established for the production of war materials. . . . For that reason, my dear brothers and sisters, as the oldest Serb, Yugoslav and American in the U. S., I am addressing this letter to you, asking you to answer the call of President Roosevelt."

"The achievements of our brothers in the old country are worthy of the spirit which permeates our folklore . . . the fate of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is inseparable."

Tesla was not satisfied with his achievements in releasing the earth's energies so that men could work with less backbreaking effort and live more comfortably. The man who could

draw up a design for a perfect motor was also concerned with drawing up a plan for a better world. When Tesla read the address of the then Vice-President, Henry A. Wallace, on The Future of the Common Man, he was fired with enthusiasm. The Yugoslav edition of the speech included a preface by Nikola Tesla written in October, 1942:

"Out of this war, the greatest since the beginning of history, a new world must be born, a world that would justify the sacrifices offered by humanity. This new world must be a world in which there shall be no exploitation of the weak by the strong, of the good by the evil; where there will be no humiliation of the poor by the violence of the rich; where the products of intellect, science and art will serve society for the betterment and beautification of life, and not individuals for the amassing of wealth. This new world shall not be a world of the downtrodden and humiliated, but of free men and free nations, equal in dignity and respect for man . . ."

This man, whose work was so advanced of his time that much of it still remains unexplored could have amassed millions, but he was so little interested in personal gain that to save his friend, Mr. Westinghouse, from bankruptcy he tore up a contract which would have brought him \$12 millions in royalties. Pressed for funds during the latter part of his life, many of his inventions are lost to the world.

But though he was often short of money he would walk over to Herald Square and feed the pigeons. It was almost a sacred trust, feeding the pigeons twice a day. They had been his personal responsibility through the years, and if he could not be there to do the feeding, a Western Union messenger boy would be hired to do the job in his stead. Often he would forget an important engagement so that he might keep his "date" on Herald Square. The pigeons were a way to relaxation, a note of warmth in an otherwise rigidly disciplined life. He had few friends and never married, since he felt a scientist must keep himself free of personal relationships that would be unduly demanding.

Restless and eager to unravel every possible unknown to the very end of

(Continued on page 49)

(Continued from page 4)

describes only from the standpoint of his art. . . . In his attitude toward various events in the life around him, which impress him strongly, he does not take sides. He does not praise one and hurt the other; he merely describes everything he sees, describes it with the delicate, sweet colors of poetry. . . ."

Geo was fined 20,000 leva and sentenced to one year in prison. He could not believe that the court could make such a decision. With joking reference to the dullness of "their Honors," he left the courtroom believing that the decision would never be carried out.

He was right. Unable to enforce their decision legally, the government resorted to illegal means.

Next day, May 15, 1925, Geo was kidnapped from his home and killed by underlings of Prime Minister Alexander Tzankoff.

The cultural world of Europe protested Geo's death. Henri Barbusse, of France, visited Bulgaria to investigate the case. In his book "The Murderers" he made reference to the circumstances of Geo's death. Max Reinhardt protested and "regretted the loss of a very gifted theater director." Oskar Kokoshka, in Vienna, recognized the loss of "a precious critic and learned connoisseur of modern art."

Many Bulgarian writers were silent. Fearing for their lives, they did not dare to speak a word for Geo Milev or express regret for his death. The more courageous of them stated that "talent such as Geo's is born only once in a hundred years," that "He was the most cultured Bulgarian," "The most honest and courageous."

**T**HE youth and the common people deeply mourned for Geo. They knew they had lost a sincere friend and inspirer. Unable to use the Bulgarian printing presses, they copied his poem by hand and learned it by heart. Bulgarian students abroad printed it in Paris, and in Belgrade. In Prague it was translated into

his life, he read a paper on the occasion of his 80th birthday on the perfection of a tube for atom smashing. As if that were not enough, he also presented a system of interplanetary communication.

Thus the fragmentary story of the life and work of a Yugoslav immigrant who, like so many tens of thousands of his fellow countrymen, left their homeland rather than live as subjects within the Austro-Hungarian empire.

He made a unique contribution to his adopted land, so ideally suited to the full scope of his genius, "the like of which in all history could probably be counted on the fingers of one hand."

It is to be hoped that just as he brought electrification to the U. S. in the short span of ten years, his adopted country might assist in the full electrification of the Balkans, reversing its present policy toward New Yugoslavia.

Czech and in Russia into Russian.

A few courageous young people in Bulgaria printed pamphlets about Geo. They were promptly tortured and imprisoned.

We, his family, searched for him for months, but we never learned exactly where and how he was killed.

There were rumors that he had been shot in the mountains, that he had been burned in the furnace of "Public Safety." These measures were used by Bulgarian Fascists long before the world knew of Hitler. Both stories, however, avowed that his spirit was not crushed.

Geo's voice was silenced forever. The murderers triumphed, but they forgot that he who speaks for the freedom of a tormented and deprived people does not die. In today's New Bulgaria, Geo Milev is honored as one of her most cherished sons. Geo's poems are celebrated especially by the youth of today, the heirs of the September Revolution of 1944, which fulfilled his prediction of a decade before that "September will be May."

## THE AMERICAN SLAV COMMITTEE

of Canton, Ohio

welcomes the new magazine

## THE SLAVIC AMERICAN

and projects best wishes for its success. This organ, we know, will be a great contribution to the enlightenment of the homes of American Slavs.

Greetings to the Second Issue  
of

## THE SLAVIC AMERICAN

and

Best Wishes for Continued Success  
in the Coming Year

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NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

739 Page Street, San Francisco, Calif.

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JIM BALANOFF

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TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 11, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
(Bufile 100-56674)

Enclosed are two copies of the Fall, 1948 issue of "The Slavic American", a quarterly, published by the American Slav Congress.

These are being submitted for information only, not for evidence. One copy is being retained in the files of this office.

Encls. 2

AS:DC  
100-26200

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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CONFIDENTIAL

# SLAVIC AMERICAN

a  
Quarterly

The American  
Slav Congress

The  
Fourth  
American  
Slav  
Congress

Hysteria  
and  
Red-Baiting

by George Pittsky



Club Metro Dancers, Chicago

CONFIDENTIAL FALL 1948

Published by The American Slav Congress

# The American Way of Life

by LOUIS ADAMIC

## "Why Go to War to Keep Others From Having Their Way of Life," asks Adamic

THE opening lines of the Progressive Party's platform read: "Three years after the end of the Second World War the drums are beating for a third. Civil liberties are being destroyed. Millions cry out for relief from unbearably high prices. The American Way of Life is in danger."

The American Way of Life has been the issue in any American election ever since 1776. Every voter who goes to the polls, votes—intelligently or mistakenly; independently or under the spell of inveterate partisanship—for one or another concept of the American Way of Life.

Of course, various people, living in various circumstances, have various ideas of what constitutes the American Way of Life. I propose to state my ideas of it; also I shall presume to fit those ideas within the frame of the new Progressive Party which must continue to grow from its beginnings in 1948.

As I see the American Way of Life, its principles were born of the American Revolution. They were won in struggle; nothing as fundamental and deep-reaching comes easy. They are stated in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Our job now is to perceive what policies and measures will safeguard the Way against decay and corruption, and will further its growth and evolution to meet successfully the problem of changing times and new conditions. The principles of 1776 are as valid as ever, but life is different today from what it was then. Fortunately growth and change are of the very essence of the American Way.

The first principle of the American Way of Life is the *right to life* itself; and this must be safeguarded against war on the one hand, and on the other against poverty, which in recent decades has taken a far heavier toll than any war in which this nation has ever so far been involved—though the "next war," if we permit it to be drummed up, will reverse the story.

The second principle of the American Way is *liberty* . . . it has always been our slogan and our pride. But we have long been cautioned that its price is eternal vigilance, and we know how to recognize those who have designs on it.

The third principle of our Way is *abundance*. When migrants from Europe first began to settle here, this was a land rich in the gifts of nature; and for all that those gifts have been abused by ignorance and irresponsibility, and particularly by exploiters and monopolists. Our resources are still great enough—if deforestation and erosion are checked in time, and if our mineral resources are properly conserved—to afford abundance, the good life, to all the inhabitants of These States.

And a fourth principle of the American Way is *opportunity*.

THE Progressive Party promises to safeguard the *right to life* by avoiding war—always the saddest failure of morality and now the potential destroyer of human society and the globe itself.

Whether or not we can avoid World War III, I don't know; but I do know this—that if we don't try to avoid it, nothing else is worth try-

ing to do nowadays. It is futile to wonder about the kind of curtains you'll hang up in your living-room . . . futile to write or read books, to go to lectures or to school . . . silly to worry about being called a Red or a Communist, or whatever, or about being hauled up before the fantastic Un-American Activities Committee . . . futile to work at your job, whatever it may be . . . silly to worry about keeping on the good side of whoever can take that job away from you.

War or peace? I don't know; but if we want any sort of future for this country, for the rest of the world, for ourselves and the Russians, for you and me personally, then we'd better work for peace . . . stand up for peace . . . stand up with our new political vehicle, the Progressive Party.

The Progressive Party further proposes to safeguard the right to life by abolishing poverty. Cynics, prestidigitators, and generally people without hope and vision say this can't be done. They say Henry Wallace is a starry-eyed visionary. We say it can be done if we will jealously maintain freedom, bear in mind the limitless capabilities of Americans, and keep the grip of monopoly from arrogating the resources that should serve all, and if we will insist upon the application of the ever more marvelous discoveries and techniques of science for the common good.

The Progressive Party proposes to safeguard *liberty*—not with more lip service, but by adhering fully to the Constitution, including the Bill of Rights and all subsequent amendments, in all their vitality and integrity, and by reviving and enhancing the programs and formulations of Roosevelt's New Deal. The Progressive Party proposes to guard liberty

(Continued on page 26)

### LOUIS ADAMIC

Slovenian American author and lecturer, a foremost authority on national groups, he is a prolific writer. Among his works are *My Native Land*, *Dinner at the White House*, *Two-Way Passage*, *Nation of Nations*, *My America*. He also edits and publishes a current affairs bulletin, *Trends and Tides*, issued from his home in Milford, New Jersey.



lishes a current affairs bulletin, *Trends and Tides*, issued from his home in Milford, New Jersey.

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## The American Way

(Continued from page 5)

against that danger which most disturbed the Founding Fathers—the power of the military. And note how all these things are inter-related. Liberty is imperiled by poverty, by monopoly, by war. Every measure which the new party proposes is a measure to safeguard liberty.

By abundance, the new party means that our rich land—and our skills, brought here by immigrants from the Old World in the last 300 years—shall produce all that is needed to make the good life available to every law-abiding and industrious man and woman here, and their children, regardless of color, race or religion; and that these fruits of enterprise and labor shall not be so ill-divided that a few are glutted with a surfeit of luxuries while many who toil and sweat must for reasons beyond their control still go "ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed."

The pioneers who first possessed the Atlantic seaboard and later pressed westward through the forests and the prairies, could win abundance by strength and industry, by the wide swing of the axe, the true aim of the flintlock, and the firm hand on the plow. There was opportunity galore. Almost any man could get land for the asking or for a few dollars an acre, and become

(Continued on page 29)

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## The American Way

(Continued from page 26)

an independent farmer. Any man could set up a little store in a new community and become a prosperous merchant as the town grew. Almost any man could start a paper, establish a factory or mill, or open a mine, and become an industrialist.

This is no longer true. Millions of square miles have been rendered useless for human use and habitation by irresponsible deforestation and by erosion. The number of family farms dwindles yearly; every day hundreds of independent merchants and small mining, milling and manufacturing companies are forced out of business by the power of monopoly, centered in Wall Street.

The relentless limitation of opportunity, the shrinking of abundance for millions, the violence done to liberty in defiance of the Constitution and in contempt of the tradition that began in 1776, the further threat against freedom in the ominous form of military rule, the denial of life itself to unnumbered victims of poverty, and the grave threat to all our lives in the probability of a war waged with atom bombs and bacteria—these developments, conditions and prospects now imperil the American Way of Life.

The Progressive Party proposes to restore and safeguard and extend that Way—the emphasis is on the word “extend.” Nothing in nature stands still, and no more can human economic and social and political institutions. Change is the key principle of the American Way—growth, adaptation, progress. Had it not been for that principle, the USA would not exist—we would not now be debating the decisions made in an election; we would still be colonial subjects, or we wouldn’t be here at all.

If we remembered more vividly what daring it took in 1776 to reject monarchy and form a republic, we would have less hesitation in rejecting the National Association of Manufacturers’ notions of “free enterprise,” and adopting measures more in keeping with today’s facts of life. We would not hesitate to defy the greatest power on earth—that of monopoly corporations and cartels, whose agents have lately seized control of the U.S. Government.

Under Henry Wallace’s leadership, the Progressive Party offers itself as a medium through which those who love their country and are also in favor of their own rightful individual interests can express themselves politically . . . in 1949 . . . 1950 . . . in 1952, assuming that the “next war,” now being drummed up, won’t destroy us all before then.

We know now that we have established a firm foundation for the new party under the leadership of Henry Wallace and Glen Taylor. Personally, I was not in this campaign only in reference to this year’s election or because I think, as I do think, that Henry Wallace is a great American who should be in the White House in this crucial period. In the main, I was in this campaign because, like Wallace and Taylor, like many other Americans, I became convinced that neither of the old parties is fit to deal with the profound crisis which is coming to a climax in these middle years of the 20th century. I am in this movement because I want to help build a new people’s party that will be capable of coping with the crisis now converging upon us and the rest of the world.

LIKE many Americans, I am foreign-born; and every once in a while I hear or read some remark to the effect that I have no right to be doing what I am doing—helping the growth of a new party which hopes to save the peace. Such remarks amuse me. It so happens that I have read rather extensively in American history, not as taught in most schools, but as it really happened; and I am impressed by this fact—that in all crucial or climactic periods in the career of this country, the so-called foreigners played important roles.

The Irish and German elements, for instance, were the big “foreign” groups around 1776, and it was they who became the backbone of General Washington’s revolutionary army. The Irish and German elements also furnished the mass support to Thomas Jefferson when he started a new party 150 years ago. Jefferson did not triumph immediately (as Wallace didn’t); his supporters stood it with him until he did (as I hope we will

(Continued on page 30)

## Greetings From

MARY ANTONIC  
BOZO BARANIC  
MILO BARANIC  
JOHN BEZELJ  
PAUL BIAZEVICH  
KAY BEGOVICH  
FLORENCE FERKICH  
GEORGE GELSOVICH  
STEVE HROSTI  
FRANK KURSO  
LJUBICA LOVRICH  
ANTON PESUSICH  
ERICA PETRAS  
NICK PETRICH  
A. PUJATCKY  
LUCY LJUBENKO

### Lodge 3172, A.R.F.S., Sioux City, Iowa

PETER ZAKUTONSKY  
LOUIS KLYM  
MARY KLYM  
HELEN WONSOWICZ  
PAUL ROMANOV  
MARY ROMANOV  
BRANCH No. 14, LEMKO ASS’N,  
GARY, IND.  
BRANCH No. 3295, IWO, CAR-  
PATHO-RUSSIANS, GARY, IND.  
MILLIE KLYM  
MICHAEL KLYM  
ANNA SAMOZKA  
WALTER IVANZOWICZ

### A.S.C. of Newark, N. J.

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JOSEPH MATEJKA  
MICHAEL MATEJKA  
JOSEPH MEDVECKY  
IMRO RIBAR  
SHEPERO SHOE STORE  
MATEJ STROMKO  
STEFAN TAL  
JOSEPH TURZA  
FRANK ZAVARTKAJ  
JOSEPH ZILINEK





Delegates join in singing the National Anthem.

## The American Way

(Continued from page 29)

with Wallace). The same was true again in the period of Andrew Jackson, when American democracy took another long step forward. When Lincoln came along and started a new party, his most steadfast backing came from the numerous new-immigrant groups—Germans, Finns, Poles, Scandinavians and others.

This was quite natural. As newcomers who came here seeking liberty, abundance and opportunity, they had a more acute sense of what America professed, and they took American principles more seriously than many of the old-line Americans who had begun to be matter-of-fact, if not smug, about the country. As newcomers, they were somewhat outside the mainstream of American life. By going behind the cause of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, they became part of the mainstream. They promoted themselves from second-class citizens to first-class. It was Americanization at its very best. It made history, it enriched the traditions, it integrated the new Americans into the country as a whole.

And it is quite natural, and very fortunate, that many of us in the new-immigrant groups have joined with many old-line Negro Americans, with many white Americans of the earlier immigration waves, with Henry Wallace, in this movement to form a new party and make it competent to deal with the complex problems looming before us. Many of us Slavic Americans already in 1946 and early in 1947, sensed that Henry Wallace was right, and we became part of the growing impulse to form a new party.

Regardless of what some of our opponents have said, this fact is strictly and wonderfully in the American tradition. It is part of the Americanization process. It is according to the American Way. We are promoting ourselves from second-class to first-class citizenship. This is resented by some of the Americans of the older strains, the self-styled standard Americans; but don't let that worry you too much. They, too, are being Americanized or re-Americanized as you assume your full rights and duties of citizenship. Americanism has its standards, to be sure; very high standards; but it is not anything rigid or dead; it is alive, vital, open to change and enrichment.

Slavic Americans are part of the whole immense American dynamic which is as yet little understood, and is full of promises and dangers. By coming here, we of the new immigration greatly complicated the American civilization as it was, say, 90 or 100 years ago. Most Slavic immigrants became workers in the great industries, and now their energy is integral with the American scene as a whole. Most immigrants in the last 100 years or so worked hard, many of them too hard at too little pay, and helped to create a complex industrial machine which, lest it overwhelm us, now needs intelligent handling and control. It is our duty to take an active interest in finding an approach to the immense industrial, economic and social problems facing us: for, let me repeat, our coming here and our labors in the last several decades have helped to create these problems.

Most of us who came over were

ordinary people. But in the new immigration waves were also some extraordinary human beings. There was, for instance, a man of genius, Nikola Tesla. His numerous inventions now are one of the most important factors in the immense American industrial scheme which throbs with the high promises that pulsed through Tesla's brain, but which are also full of dangers. Personally, as one who happens to be proud of being of the same background as was Tesla, I feel it is my special duty to help do what is necessary to insure that Tesla's work, as well as the work of ordinary men and women, will go into the fulfillment of promises in our American Way of Life, rather than contribute to the catastrophe now threatening.

IN 1942, Henry Wallace made his famous speech on "The Century of the Common Man." Nikola Tesla, who was a very uncommon man, publicly endorsed that speech in glowing terms. And I think that I speak not only for myself, but also for Tesla, when I assert that the American Way of Life is not the way of incredibly greedy monopoly profits and prohibitive prices for the necessities of life. Look at this picture: Millions of men in their best years who fought and suffered, many of whom will carry greater or lesser disabilities to their graves—veterans to whom we said "Nothing is too good for you"—are unable to secure homes of minimum decency and convenience. Their families cannot be adequately fed with meat at 70¢ to \$1.20 a pound. Whatever wage increases they may secure

(Continued on page 32)

## comments from our readers

Dear Editor:

Our small club of eight members, from a small mining community in Pennsylvania, until recently was known as the Rural Ridge Busy Knitters Club. We are now a chapter of the Congress of American Women.

We have only fifteen dollars in our treasury and out of this we are sending you \$10, because of our desire to contribute to the work you are doing.

May it help in some way towards *The Slavic American's* fight for freedom and democracy.

Anno Tominac, Pres.  
Anne Kondrick, Sec'y.  
Julia Pukavina, Treas.  
Rural Ridge, Pa.

Dear Editor:

I send you post haste my renewal subscription for *The Slavic American*.

In all sincerity—keep up the good work for you are doing an excellent job in the struggle against fascism.

I never miss an issue.

Rev. Eliot White  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

How about more profiles on Slavic American writers and scientists like Nikola Tesla? The field for this type of material is virtually endless.

Anton Markulic  
Los Angeles, Calif.

(See page 13—Ed.)

## The American Way

(Continued from page 30)

through their unions, increased living costs still stay one jump ahead of them.

We of the Progressive Party say this is not the American Way of Life. And "we" includes great numbers of ex-GIs and young workers, old-stock Americans and immigrants: Americans of all breeds and backgrounds.

If all Americans are employed at better than mere-existence wages or are engaged in business or professional activities at a reasonable compensation; if all Americans are well clothed and fed; if all Americans are secure instead of uncertain and worried, as the majority are today, there will be no war. The Hearsts, Peglers, Forrestals and Bullitts won't get to first base in trying to propagandize us into fear and hate of other countries which are emerging out of backwardness and, because of their different historic experiences, are attempting a different system for providing benefits and opportunities for their citizens.

Why go to war to keep others from having their way of life? We in the Wallace movement, in the Progressive Party, insist on peace in order to keep the American Way of Life. If our approach prevails in time, there will be no war and Russia will be no danger to America, to the American Way of Life. The chief danger to this country and to our institutions under the Constitution lies in our present high-level politicians and wire-pullers who have raised the cry of Communism and of the Russian menace as a smokescreen to neutralize any possible militancy on the part of labor, to scare us in the new-immigrant groups, to frighten the Negroes, and to confuse the people generally so they won't be able to figure out who or what is responsible for high living costs. Henry Wallace clearly means what he says; so he and his active supporters were smeared, lest too many voters vote for him and in their own interest.

The old-line politicians and wire-

pullers and their propagandists are not afraid of Communism, but of American democracy and of the American people; of the people getting wise to themselves and demanding a return to the American Way of Life—the Way defined in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

That's what *they* are afraid of . . . that's what *we* Progressives stand for . . . and that's what will prevail if you and I, all of us and all of our neighbors wherever we come from, do everything in our power to build the new party that has come into being around the personality and political philosophy of Henry Wallace. We, all of us, will have to do all we can in this post-election period to make of the Progressive Party a party capable of saving the country and helping to bring about a world in which the American Way of Life will include not warlike antagonism, but constructive interest in the ways of life in other countries.

# SECRET

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

NY FILE NO. 100-27583 MBJ

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK CITY</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11/13/43</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/6, 7, 25-28/43</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>MARTIN J. LUKOSKIE</b>
TITLE <b>[REDACTED] with aliases</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY MATTER - C.</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Bureau letter dated January 21, 1943, reflects that SAVA KOSANOVICH is a Communist and supposedly helps finance every Serbian newspaper in the U. S. except "SRBOBRAN", published in Pittsburgh; and active among the Serbians in U. S. He was Yugoslav Minister of State and after coming to the U. S. was threatened with violence in 4/43 as being anti-Chetnik and pro-German. [REDACTED] employed by U. S. DEPT. OF STATE. [REDACTED] was former professor in Yugoslavia and is presently writing articles for a Cleveland Slovene newspaper and also reported to be member of Communist dominated organization in NYC. Address of [REDACTED] NYC, is [REDACTED] which reportedly has received funds for support from the Communist organization. Indices negative on [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] except as set forth below.

**REFERENCE:**

Bureau File #100-118061  
Report of Special Agent WILLIAM H. JAHN, JR., dated July 17, 1943 at Cincinnati, Ohio.

**DETAILS:**

At New York, N. Y.

DECLASSIFIED ON 9-17-17  
BY 3042 pwt/eam  
appeals 82-0499

This investigation is predicated upon a request in

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>E. G. Conroy</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 4 - Cincinnati (2-USA, Dayton) (#100-4083) 2 - New York		100-118061-47 RECORDED & INDEXED 30 NOV 16 1943

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 11/10/43

Class. & Ext. By SP-1/REB Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 Date of Review 11/30/92

b7C  
0/5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE  
100-27583-Sub 1-17-14  
b7C  
b7D  
1-6-57  
R-357

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-27583

0/s reference report that indices of the New York office be checked against the names of the persons discovered to be corresponding with the subject in Cincinnati.

SAVA KOSANOVICH first came to the attention of the Bureau in January, 1943, after the death of NIKOLA TESLA, one of the world's outstanding scientists in the electrical field. During his lifetime, TESLA conducted many experiments in connection with the wireless transmission of electrical power and just prior to his death, was interested in what is commonly called the "death-ray".

The notes and records of TESLA's experiments and formulae, together with designs of machinery necessary for their operation, were reported to be among TESLA's personal effects, after his death.

It was reported that KOSANOVICH claimed to be a nephew of TESLA, and he attempted to secure possession of TESLA's personal effects, and hired a private locksmith to gain access to TESLA's possessions. The Bureau was interested because of the supposedly vital importance of TESLA's inventions and the desire to keep them out of enemy hands, as one informant maintains that KOSANOVICH was pro-Axis in his sympathies. The matter was later handled as an alien enemy, custodial detention matter and no further investigation conducted by this office.

The Bureau advised by letter of January 21, 1943, that its files revealed confidential information concerning NIKOLA TESLA and his inventions and advised that one NICOLA TESLA, who might be identical with NIKOLA TESLA, made a speech in Springfield, Massachusetts on July 4, 1922 under the auspices of the Friends of Soviet Russia.

0/s It was further advised that one SAVA KOSANOVICH, described as the Minister of Supply, arrived with other Yugoslavian Government Officials at Norfolk, Virginia on September 4, 1941. In another instance, the name of SAVA KOSANOVICH appeared on the stationery of the CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPEAN PLANNING BOARD (Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia). In this letterhead, KOSANOVICH was described as chairman of the board and Minister of State for Yugoslavia. It was stated that this board was interested in planning for post-war Europe. In still another Bureau file, it was disclosed that SAVA KOSANOVICH, a Serbian, was a member of one of the Yugoslavian minority parties and when an emergency government to overthrow an alliance with the Axis was formed, he was included as an official.

~~SECRET~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: Jan. 30, 1951

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: WESTBROOK PEGLER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-22-89 BY SP1AG/om

Tolson	
Ladd	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Nichols	
Koehn	
Tracy	
Harris	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Nease	
Gandy	

Westbrook Pegler called yesterday and said he would be in town for the next two or three days and wanted to see me. I told him I would be glad to see him late yesterday or today at his convenience. He is coming in today at 2:30 p.m.

I asked him if there was anything special which would require my doing any checking. He stated there were two things he wanted to discuss.

1. The case of Nikola Tesla and Abraham N. Spanel, President of International Latex Corporation, that he Pegler gave some information to Rogers of the Senate Investigating Committee three or four years ago and Rogers brushed it off stating the witness Pegler wanted to present was unreliable.

Our files reflect that Nicola Tesla was one of the world's outstanding scientists and in fact designed the generators installed at Niagara Falls. He died in New York on January 7, 1943, and is supposed to have left details and plans for a so-called death ray. Spanel and Henry Wallace, according to Pegler, tried to get hold of it.

Our files also reflect that Colonel Erskine of Military Intelligence called us on January 9, 1943, advising that Tesla had died, that A. Spanel had communicated with the War Department regarding this death, that Tesla had a nephew named Sava Kosanovich who had taken possession of Tesla's papers and Spanel thought the papers might be used against our Government.

We made an immediate inquiry in New York and the first report was that Kosanovich and others entered Tesla's room with the aid of a locksmith, broke into a safe containing some of Tesla's valuable papers including formula.

Coincident with this, on January 8, L. M. C. Smith called Mr. Tamm regarding the death of Tesla and Smith stated he was talking to the Alien Property Custodian about seizing these items.

We interviewed Spanel who expressed concern over Tesla's effects and Spanel stated that Kosanovich had turned over the effects of Tesla to the Alien Property Custodian. Spanel further stated the day before Tesla died, he tried to get in touch with the War Department to make available certain patents.

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MAR 2 1951

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0/S It turned out that Kosanovich at this time was secretary of state to the Yugoslav Government in exile in New York. He later became Ambassador and returned to Yugoslavia last year. We investigated him on various occasions as a possible espionage agent. However, there were no overt acts ever developed.

In 1945, we talked to a Private Bloyce Fitzgerald, who stated he had been associated with Tesla, and that the Army believed that Tesla's "death ray" is the only defense against atom bombs.

It was very clear we had no responsibility for Tesla's effects, that the Alien Property Custodian seized them and we learned later that Naval authorities made microfilms of all his papers.

Kosanovich communicated with the Bureau on March 29, 1950, and under date of April 3, 1950, in response to his request for the microfilms of the papers of Tesla, who was a relative of Kosanovich, we advised Kosanovich that this Bureau had never been in possession of Tesla's papers.

I see in the file there are conflicting reports on Kosanovich: some people say he is a Communist; others say he is not a Communist but is a Tito opportunist. On one occasion, on December 11, 1946, we observed Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and [redacted] in a meeting with Kosanovich in New York City.

Senator McCarthy furnished the Bureau five communications received from a [redacted] which pertained primarily to Abraham Spanel. This individual mentioned the FBI at length in these communications, pointing out that Mr. Forworth had been called in on the Tesla case but was killed shortly thereafter. He further stated that he was associated with Fitzgerald and as such came in touch with Tesla. He stated the FBI investigated this matter but their hands were tied, that there was nothing the FBI could do as they had been stopped from a higher level, that Harvey Rath, the FBI Agent he dealt with, resigned and requested [redacted] never to discuss the matter with him again, that he had a wife and family to consider and that the last hope was Congress. These communications were furnished to the Department on September 19, 1950. b7C

0/S The checks we have made on Spanel reflect allegations he is pro-Soviet and others that he is a patriotic American.

It is significant that Spanel filed suit against King Features in 1945 for \$6,000,000, alleging libel on the part of Pegler.

We did have an Agent, Harvey E. Rath, who entered on duty February 16, 1942, resigned April 5, 1946. At the time he resigned, he stated he was going into the toy business with [redacted] Avenue, and his residence was [redacted] Street, East Orange, New Jersey. The file does not indicate that we have ever interviewed Rath on the basis of [redacted] allegations.

I think we should see what specifics Pegler wants. I think we can tell him on the Tesla papers that when they were reported to us, the Department stated that the Alien Property Custodian was going to seize the papers and that we learned Spanel had called the War Department about the papers falling into the wrong hands. I think the less we can give Pegler the better as the libel suit might still be pending. Again, he may be looking for information to publicize Spanel and International Later.

2. Pegler stated that he wanted to find out something about [redacted] who was ordered deported. He referred to the information he furnished to me last Fall about [redacted] being in Houston. We made a check on that and found [redacted] had some oil wells.

I will limit anything I furnish him on [redacted] to public record material and will go only as far as needed to protect the Bureau's interest.

Right.  
4.

Page 11.

Am by  
Mr. Palmer

Why wasn't he interviewed?

#3 -

b7C



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: August 30,  
1946

FROM : E. G. Fitch

SUBJECT:

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

b7C

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Mr. Lyon of the State Department informed Mr. Roach that he obtained a note from Colonel Grombach, Special Intelligence, War Department, concerning the above mentioned individual. Mr. Lyon was of the opinion that the information supplied by Colonel Grombach may be of interest to the Bureau.

The information as obtained from Colonel Grombach by Mr. Lyon is quoted as follows:

(pronounce: [redacted] in Washington and according to common saying his mistress, arrived apparently together with or shortly after [redacted]. It is supposed that she was sent over here in order to try to convince [redacted] apparently a [redacted] of great reputation and [redacted] and collaborator of Nicolas Tesla the well known scientist, residing in Cleveland, Oh., (probably American citizen) [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION

It is suggested this memorandum be referred to the Internal Security Section for its information.

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JAN 14 1947

53 JAN 23 1947

EX-16

5-14

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE JUN 19 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/9, 10, 13, 16, 26/52	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <b>SECRET</b>
TITLE [REDACTED] <b>b7C</b>	FOI/PA # 291860 APPEAL # CIVIL ACT. # E.O. # 12356	CHARACTER OF CASE <b>b7C</b> ESPIONAGE - R	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <i>100 by R/S as conducted by Bureau to State CIA 7-10-52 pg 1/Bjc</i> Informants acquainted with the subject in [REDACTED] describe him as pro-Tito. Subject in interview and signed statement says he believes he was a [REDACTED] member when at the [REDACTED] and also active in the [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] recalls being at CP Headquarters in [REDACTED] and says it is possible he attended [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] but does not specifically recall. Admitted he attended [REDACTED] and identified his pictures from a copy of the annual, but denied he knew it was a Communist school. States he was never a member of CP, and never involved in espionage. Denies BENTLEY allegations. [REDACTED] also denies BENTLEY's allegations. <i>photo con.</i> AGENCY OSI DIST OFF 4 REG. REC'D. 11-13-52 <b>b7C</b> REPT. FORW. 12-1-52 BY [REDACTED] <b>b7C</b> CLASSIFIED BY 60261/MS/KK DECLASSIFY ON: 25X - 1-02-98 OS 4066 # 390450 b7C b7D			
DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.: <i>Re</i> [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] <i>b1 b3 PER CIA</i>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑥ - Bureau (100-356557) 1 - San Francisco (100-29336)(Info) 1 - Los Angeles (65-5203)(Info) 1 - New York (65-14842)(Info) 3 - Washington Field (100-19816) <i>F-49</i>		100-356557-99 10 JUN 20 1952 <i>[Signature]</i> <b>SECRET</b>	

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[redacted] and also one [redacted] who was directly responsible for [redacted] was a known Titoist Communist and [redacted] was certain that [redacted] although he never admitted it, was also a Communist, however, [redacted] could not advise whether he was a Titoist Communist, because he had not seen [redacted] since the TITO-STALIN break.

[redacted] did not see or hear of [redacted] after his [redacted] until the [redacted] said he had heard from a mutual acquaintance that the [redacted] was planning to terminate employment of [redacted] as part of a concerted effort to eliminate United States citizens from [redacted]

With regard to [redacted] the subject who recently advised she is [redacted] of known reliability, [redacted] who was born at [redacted] on [redacted] said that [redacted] departed [redacted] on [redacted] where they expected to [redacted] on [redacted] They were destined for the residence of [redacted] described [redacted] as [redacted] feet, [redacted] inches, tall, and as having brown hair and brown eyes.

#### INTERVIEW OF THE SUBJECT

[redacted] was interviewed at the Washington Field Office by SA [redacted] and the reporting Agent, on May 9, 10, and 13, 1952, and by [redacted] and the reporting Agent, on May 26, 1952.

#### History Prior to Entering United States

[redacted] said he was born [redacted] at [redacted] where he spent his early youth. About the age of [redacted] he began attending the [redacted] and was at this school for [redacted] years. He said the curriculum was comparable to that of a high school in the United States, or a trade school, with an emphasis upon fundamental [redacted]. The subject said that while in attendance, he took [redacted] years instruction in the English language. Following graduation, he went to [redacted]

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plant, and that that person took [redacted] and [redacted] Subject said he may have attempted to distribute some labor literature [redacted] but that it was not Communist Party literature. [redacted] advised he was not [redacted] which ensued, nor [redacted]

Acquaintanceship with Officials in the Yugoslav Government o/s

b7C

Subject said that he, in connection with his membership in [redacted] while in [redacted] made contact in New York City with representatives of the royalist government who came as ministers for the Government in exile. [redacted] admitted at this time he was interested in Yugoslav matters, Yugoslav progress in engineering, and their advances in equipment. He said he was also desirous of making the acquaintance of NIKOLA TESLA, who was an outstanding Yugoslav scientist and one of the founders of Westinghouse. He said he first learned of the London group (Yugoslav government in exile) in the newspapers and, when visiting in New York City, he visited them in the office which was on Park Avenue, as he recalled. By this means he first became acquainted with SAVA KOSANOVIC. KOSANOVIC eventually became an important official with the Tito government (being Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States), and subject was friendly with him despite the fact he saw him infrequently. Their friendship resulted from a mutual knowledge of persons [redacted] saw KOSANOVIC a couple of times in [redacted] concerning matters of Yugoslav relief which was sponsored by LOUIS ADAMIC, and the last time he saw KOSANOVIC [redacted] was in the [redacted] when he was [redacted] were [redacted] originally met [redacted] at the [redacted] held in [redacted] was LOUIS ADAMIC and VASO TRIVANOVIC, deceased, economist and writer, and [redacted] who was described by the subject as [redacted] and a Yugoslav National who made a fortune as an [redacted] said he did not see KOSANOVIC again until he was in [redacted] when he saw him in [redacted] where both were staying at that time. KOSANOVIC was Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States from 1946 to 1950, and subject saw him upon occasion despite the fact he has had little contact with the political representatives of that government since [redacted] He said KOSANOVIC was not a great [redacted]

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administrator, but he has considerable respect for him in many ways. He believes that KOSANOVIC emphasized to the Yugoslav government that he (KOSANOVIC), would be especially effective as Ambassador because he was a nephew of TESLA (mentioned above) and a friend of Mayor LA GUARDIA, and other influential persons in this country. According to [REDACTED] KOSANOVIC is believed to be in disfavor in Yugoslavia now because of an article he wrote in defense of the Yugoslav-Nazi Pact some years previous. He has been under attack by theoreticians of the Communist Party in Yugoslavia for this article. In [REDACTED] opinion, KOSANOVIC is not a Communist, and he believes that KOSANOVIC is against Marxism.

With regard to [REDACTED] who was eventually [REDACTED] [REDACTED] said he may have met him, and shaken hands with him in New York City, but he can recall no other occasion when he may have met him. He said [REDACTED] was on a higher political level than KOSANOVIC, and had been [REDACTED]. He explained that under the Royalist government, [REDACTED] was an important [REDACTED] and he is uncertain how [REDACTED] has resolved this philosophic conflict, in view of his high position in the Tito government.

#### Acquaintanceship with LOUIS ADAMIC

b7C [REDACTED] said he first corresponded with ADAMIC after the publication of ADAMIC's book, "Native's Return," which was published a number of years ago. As a Yugoslav National in this country, [REDACTED] was interested in ADAMIC's work and initiated correspondence with him. At a subsequent date, possibly in late 1941 or early 1942, ADAMIC was publishing a bulletin for distribution to persons in the United States who were of Yugoslav descent. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and shortly thereafter ADAMIC got in touch with the subject. He estimated it to be in the fall or winter of 1942 when he first met ADAMIC. In the spring of 1943, a rally was to be held in the Slovene Hall on St. Clair Avenue, in Cleveland, Ohio, in an effort to obtain funds for Yugoslav relief, and ADAMIC at that time requested the subject to participate. He said he thereafter saw him four or five times before [REDACTED] and of course it was ADAMIC.

[REDACTED] After subject [REDACTED] he saw ADAMIC in New York a couple of times, and also at Yugoslav Embassy receptions held in Washington, D. C. In the opinion of [REDACTED] ADAMIC was too much an artist and "free spirit," and also too good a businessman to be a Communist.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Spec. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
Training \_\_\_\_\_  
Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

NR001 NY CODE

2:36AM NITEL SEPTEMBER 9, 1975 FOR NITEL SEPTEMBER 8, 1975

-TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-254522) AND SACS,  
NEWARK  
WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-130915) (P)

SECRET

ATTN: INTD

ST. 109

[THE UNITED AMERICAN YUGOSLAV CLUB OF NEW YORK (UAYC);

[IS-YUGOSLAVIA] OO: NEW YORK

REC-29

105-254522-7

[REDACTED]

b1  
SEP 17 1975

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file # 105-113193  
65-57317  
97-2977  
105-36673  
185-536 (Unsub...)  
105-178137  
105-131975  
105-231263

105-16657  
105-257151

SEP 22 1975

[105-254522]

o/s  
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NY 105-130915

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>WASHINGTON FIELD</b>	Office of Origin <b>BUREAU</b>	Date <b>3/28/60</b>	Investigative Period <b>2/18-3/15/60</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>[REDACTED]</b>		Report made by <b>[REDACTED]</b>	Typed By <b>[REDACTED]</b>
Applicant, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS</b>	

## REFERENCE

Bulet dated 2/15/60;  
Bu airtels dated 2/25 and 3/10/60;  
Seattle airtel dated 2/26/60;  
Baltimore airtels dated 2/27 and 3/4/60;  
Norfolk airtel dated 3/1/60;  
San Francisco airtel dated 3/3/60;  
New York airtels dated 2/26, 3/3, 4, 10/60;  
Chicago airtel dated 3/5/60;  
Springfield airtel dated 3/8/60;  
New Haven airtel dated 3/9/60.

CC TO: **35**  
REQ. REC'D **3/8**  
MAR 14 1963  
ANS: **[Signature]**  
BY: **[Signature]**

11-9-98  
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**#390456**

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2-21-89  
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Declassify on: **OADR**  
**# 297860**

Approved <b>[Signature]</b>	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
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**cc CSO**  
**1cc Dept.**  
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

MAR 28 1960

Field Office File No.: 138-4085

Title:

Applicant, Pan American Union;  
Washington, D. C.

Office: Washington, D. C.

SEE REVERSE

SIDE FOR

CLASSIFICATION  
ACTION

Bureau File No.: 138-4457

2-21-89  
Classified by SP1A-C-6000  
Declassify on: OADR  
# 291760

Character:

LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Synopsis:

CSC requested investigation based on membership in the [redacted]. Present employment [redacted] verified. Former employment [redacted] to [redacted] verified. Employment [redacted] from [redacted] to [redacted] verified through interviews. All employments favorable. Former co-workers at [redacted] believe applicant loyal to U.S. While employed by [redacted] doubted applicant's loyalty based on association with [redacted]. Another person regarded applicant as pro-communist while employed by [redacted] employees [redacted] references and neighbors comment favorably. ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY alleged that [redacted] was engaged in Soviet espionage which he has denied. PAUL CROUCH said [redacted] attended CP meetings. [redacted] was a member of the [redacted]. Applicant has been interviewed on various occasions and denied espionage activity or CP membership. He has admitted affiliation with or attending meetings of communist organizations. Credit record satisfactory. Police department records [redacted] CSC and ONI nothing additional. HCUA information set out. No record [redacted] investigative files. G-2 files have been utilized. Applicant unknown to informants.

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per letter dtd 11/20/98 ydm/cbA  
60267 NLS/sk/r/c 11-20-98

b3  
b1  
b7C  
o/s

WFO 138-4085  
EDT:mjr

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ds [redacted] explained that despite the fact that BENTLEY furnished inaccurate information concerning him, it is possible that either [redacted] or [redacted] (if they were agents, as she claimed) may have attempted to attribute some of the information they were furnishing to her as having come from [redacted]. He added that it was generally known by his acquaintances he was employed with [redacted] and, also, that he was [redacted]. He recalled prior to [redacted] he was a guest at dinner of [redacted] and [redacted]. During the time prior to [redacted] the applicant's family was not with him. In [redacted] applicant went to [redacted] on a week's leave, [redacted] accompanied his family to [redacted] and [redacted] thereafter he [redacted]

b7C b7D [redacted] said the fact that he was employed at [redacted] should indicate that ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY is incorrect when she accuses him of furnishing information from the files of [redacted] because the Russians had highly-placed officials in [redacted] so any information [redacted] could furnish concerning that Agency would have been of little value compared to what the Russians who were more highly placed would have been able to furnish.

ds [redacted] admitted he had been [redacted] in [redacted] in [redacted]. He said he was employed in [redacted] at that time.

ds [redacted] said he may have attempted to distribute some labor literature but it was not Communist Party literature. [redacted] advised he was not [redacted] nor was [redacted]

[redacted] said that he, in connection with his membership in [redacted] while in [redacted]

~~X~~

made contact in New York City with representatives of the Royalist government who came as ministers for the Government in exile. [redacted] admitted at this time he was interested in Yugoslav matters, Yugoslav progress in engineering, and their advances in equipment. He said he was also desirous of making the acquaintance of NIKOLA TESLA, who was an outstanding Yugoslav scientist and one of the founders of Westinghouse. He said he first learned of the London group (Yugoslav government in exile) in the newspapers and, when visiting in New York City, he visited them in the office which was on Park Avenue, as he recalled. By this means he first became acquainted with SAVA KOSANOVIC. KOSANOVIC eventually became an important official with the Tito government (being Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States), and the applicant was [redacted]

[redacted] saw KOSANOVIC a couple of times in [redacted] concerning matters of Yugoslav relief which was sponsored by LOUIS ADAMIC, and the last time he saw KOSANOVIC [redacted] was in the [redacted] when he was [redacted] in [redacted]

[redacted] originally met [redacted] at the [redacted] held in [redacted] [redacted] was LOUIS ADAMIC and VASO TRIVANOVIC, deceased, economist and writer, and [redacted] who was described by the applicant as [redacted] and a Yugoslav National who made a fortune as an [redacted] [redacted] said he did not see KOSANOVIC again until he was in [redacted] when he saw him in [redacted] where both were staying at that time. KOSANOVIC was Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States from 1946 to 1950, and [redacted] saw him upon occasion despite the fact he has had little contact with the political representatives of that government since [redacted] He said KOSANOVIC was not a great administrator, but he has considerable respect for him in many ways. He believes that KOSANOVIC emphasized to the Yugoslav government that he (KOSANOVIC), would be especially effective as Ambassador because he was a nephew of TESLA (mentioned above) and a friend of Mayor LA GUARDIA, and other influential persons in this country. According to [redacted] KOSANOVIC is believed to be in disfavor in Yugoslavia now because of an article he wrote in defense of the Yugoslav-Nazi Pact some [redacted]

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✓ years previously. He has been under attack by theoreticians of the Communist Party in Yugoslavia for this article. In [redacted] opinion, KOSANOVIC is not a Communist, and he believes that KOSANOVIC is against Marxism.

With regard to [redacted] who was eventually [redacted] in Yugoslavia, [redacted] said he may have met him, and shaken hands with him in New York City, but he can recall no other occasion when he may have met him. He said [redacted] was on a higher political level than KOSANOVIC, and [redacted] He explained that under the Royalist government, [redacted] was an important [redacted] and he is uncertain how [redacted] has resolved this philosophic conflict, in view of his high position in the Tito government.

0/S  
b7C  
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[redacted] said he first corresponded with LOUIS ADAMIC after the publication of ADAMIC's book, "Native's Return," which was published a number of years ago. As a Yugoslav National in this country, [redacted] was interested in ADAMIC's work and initiated correspondence with him. At a subsequent date, possibly in late 1941 or early 1942, ADAMIC got in touch with [redacted] He estimated it to be in the fall or winter of 1942 when he first met ADAMIC. In the spring of 1943, a rally was to be held in the Slovene Hall on St. Clair Avenue, in Cleveland, Ohio, in an effort to obtain funds for Yugoslav relief, and ADAMIC at that time requested the applicant to participate. He said he thereafter saw him four or five times before [redacted] and of course it was ADAMIC

✓  
[redacted] After [redacted] he saw ADAMIC in New York a couple of times, and also at Yugoslav Embassy receptions held in Washington, D. C. In the opinion of [redacted] ADAMIC was too much an artist and "free spirit," and also too good a businessman to be a Communist.

and he  
[redacted] then  
went to [redacted] where he spent approximately [redacted] before  
[redacted] was important as [redacted]  
[redacted]

X